

Guard Authorization Act of 2022. Don always fought for the Coast Guard, and the bill contained provisions he secured to improve oil spill response in Alaska. He would be very happy knowing that the legislation he authored has been moving through the Congress even after his passing.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA, Ranking Member WESTERMAN, and leadership on both sides for scheduling this bill. I also thank Senator MURKOWSKI and Senator SULLIVAN for sponsoring it and securing its passage in the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the Don Young Recognition Act honors the legacy of the late dean of the House, who passed away in March of this year after serving the people of Alaska in Congress for 49 years.

This bill, led by Senators MURKOWSKI and SULLIVAN of Alaska, would designate one of the most active volcanoes in the Aleutian Islands as Mount Young.

This bill would also rename two Federal buildings in Alaska in his honor, the one in Fairbanks as the Don Young Federal Office Building and the one in Palmer as the Don Young Alaska Job Corps Center.

For those of us who were fortunate enough to count Don Young as a friend and colleague, there could be no more fitting tribute to the powerful dean of the House and former chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources than to rename an active volcano in his honor. Much like a volcano, Don Young was an active and fiery public servant and advocate for the great State of Alaska.

He was a brilliant legislator and a leader who delivered landmark legislation, including the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act, and the America Needs Worthwhile Resources Act.

The excellent work he did in his nearly 50 years in Congress benefited not only the people of Alaska but our Nation as a whole.

It was an honor to serve with Don Young, and I was proud to consider him a mentor and dear friend. His breadth of experience, his leadership, and his colorful stories are sorely missed.

He left behind a legacy unlike any other, and it is fitting that we honor him with passage of this bill today.

I support this bill and someday hope to visit Mount Young and reflect on my friend's service to Alaska and America.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5066.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE NOT INVISIBLE ACT OF 2019

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5087) to amend the Not Invisible Act of 2019 to extend, and provide additional support for, the activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5087

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF, AND ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JOINT COMMISSION ON REDUCING VIOLENT CRIME AGAINST INDIANS.

(a) EXTENSION OF COMMISSION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION.—Section 4 of the Not Invisible Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-166; 134 Stat. 767) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)(B), by striking “18 months after the enactment” and inserting “36 months after the date of enactment”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “2 years” and inserting “42 months”.

(b) ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSION.—Section 4(b) of the Not Invisible Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-166; 134 Stat. 767) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting “; OPERATION” after “MEMBERSHIP”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept and use gifts or donations of services or property from Indian tribes or Tribal entities, academic institutions, or other not-for-profit organizations as it considers necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission described in subsection (c).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the crisis of missing and murdered Native people and trafficked Native women has devastated families and communities and, unfortunately, has gone unaddressed throughout history.

These losses are an open wound in our Tribal communities and add to the generational trauma facing Native American families that many of us have experienced.

In 2019, Senator CORTEZ MASTO of Nevada, along with Representatives TOM COLE, SHARICE DAVIDS, MARKWAYNE MULLIN, and Deb Haaland, introduced the Not Invisible Act, which passed last Congress, to assist in combating the longstanding missing and murdered indigenous people, or MMIP, crisis.

The Not Invisible Act established an advisory committee on violent crime to make recommendations to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice on best practices to combat the epidemic of missing persons, murder, and trafficking of Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

It also created a point person within the Bureau of Indian Affairs charged with improving the coordination of violent crime prevention efforts across Federal agencies.

However, due to COVID-19 and a delayed transition between administrations, the Not Invisible Commission was delayed in organizing and action. S. 5087 will extend the duration of the commission and includes additional support for functions of the commission so they can continue to do their important work for Indian Country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on S. 5087, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 5087 would extend by an additional 18 months the sunset of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice's Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians.

It would also extend by 18 months the time available for the commission to submit its findings and recommendations to Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General.

This bill would clarify that the commission may accept and use gifts or donations of services or property from Indian Tribes, Tribal entities, academic institutions, or other not-for-profit organizations, as needed, to carry out its duties.

Signed into law on October 10, 2020, the Not Invisible Act of 2019 was intended to coordinate efforts to reduce violent crime within Indian lands and against Indians. The act required the Department of the Interior to designate a Bureau of Indian Affairs official to coordinate Federal prevention efforts, grants, and programs related to cases of Indians that were missing, murdered, or victims of human trafficking.

The act required the Department of the Interior and the Department of

Justice to establish a joint commission on violent crime on Indian lands and against Indians.

Within 18 months of enactment, the commission was required to develop and make publicly available recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and Congress on actions the Federal Government can take to combat violent crime against Indians and on Indian lands, including recommendations for identifying, reporting, and responding to instances of missing persons, murder, and human trafficking.

The Department of the Interior has reported that the commission was not fully established until April 2022 and has requested additional time to do its work.

While I believe the findings and recommendations of the commission are warranted, I am disappointed in the process for this legislation.

S. 5087 has no House companion bill, and Democrats failed to conduct regular order for this legislation before bringing it to the floor of the House.

The authorization for the commission expired in October, yet this majority failed to prioritize extension of this authorization to address this important issue.

Instead, we are here just days before the end of the 117th Congress, rushing this and other issues off the floor of the House and to the President for his signature.

While I support the goals of this legislation, this is not how we should be conducting our business in the House.

Madam Speaker, I support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5087.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTER ACT OF 2022

Mrs. PELTOLA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 989) to establish a Native American language resource center in furtherance of the policy set forth in the Native American Languages Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 989

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Native American Language Resource Center Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTERS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to further align the resources provided by the Department of Education with the policies set forth in the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) through establishment of a program within the Department of Education to support 1 or more Native American language resource centers.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Education is authorized to make a grant to, or enter into a contract with, an eligible entity for the purpose of—

(1) establishing, strengthening, and operating a Native American language resource center; and

(2) staffing the center with individuals with relevant expertise and experience, including staff who speak American Indian and Alaska Native languages and the Native Hawaiian language and have worked in language education in the American Indian and Alaska Native languages and the Native Hawaiian language in a preschool, elementary school, secondary school, adult education, or higher education program.

(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The Native American language resource center established under subsection (b) shall carry out activities to—

(1) improve the capacity to teach and learn Native American languages;

(2) further Native American language use and acquisition;

(3) preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages in furtherance of—

(A) the policies set forth in the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.); and

(B) the United States trust responsibility to Native American communities;

(4) address the effects of past discrimination and ongoing inequities experienced by Native American language speakers;

(5) support the revitalization and reclamation of Native American languages; and

(6) support the use of Native American languages as a medium of instruction for a wide variety of age levels, academic content areas, and types of schools, including Native American language medium education.

(d) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—The Native American language resource center established under subsection (b) may also carry out activities—

(1) to encourage and support the use of Native American languages within educational systems in the same manner as other world languages, including by encouraging State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and institutions of higher education to offer Native American language courses the same full academic credit as courses in other world languages;

(2) to support the development, adoption, and use of educational outcome metrics aligned with the Native American language of instruction, including assessments, qualifications, and processes based on promising practices in Native American language medium education;

(3) to provide assistance to Native American language programs seeking Federal resources;

(4) to encourage and support teacher preparation programs that prepare teachers to teach Native American languages and to use Native American languages as a medium of instruction, including by disseminating promising practices and developing pedagogical programming and through appro-

priate alternative pathways to teacher certification;

(5) to provide information and resources—

(A) on promising practices in the use and revitalization of Native American languages in Native American communities, including use in educational institutions; and

(B) for the use of technology in school and community-based Native American language programs to support the retention, use, and teaching of Native American languages;

(6) to support the use of distance learning technologies and training for parents, students, teachers, and learning support staff associated with Native American language programs, including—

(A) the compilation and curation of digital libraries and other online resources for Native American languages, except that any materials collected by the center shall only be materials provided by a Native American language program or Native American community;

(B) the development of optional distance learning curricula appropriate for preschool, elementary school, secondary school, adult education, and postsecondary education;

(C) pedagogical training for Native American language teachers; and

(D) other efforts necessary to continue Native American language acquisition through distance learning;

(7) to provide technical assistance for Native American communities and school systems to develop Native American language medium education programs in preschool, elementary school, secondary school, or adult education programs conducted through the medium of Native American languages;

(8) to support Native American language programs and Native American communities in—

(A) accessing international best practices, resources, and research in indigenous language revitalization; and

(B) gathering and sharing technical assistance, promising practices, and experiences;

(9) for the operation of intensive programs, including summer institutes, to train Native American language speakers, to provide professional development, and to improve Native American language instruction through preservice and in-service language training for teachers; and

(10) that otherwise support the Native American language resource center established under subsection (b) to carry out the activities required in subsection (c).

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—The terms “elementary school”, “local educational agency”, “secondary school”, and “State educational agency” have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) an institution of higher education;

(B) an entity within an institution of higher education with dedicated expertise in Native American language and culture education; or

(C) a consortium that includes 1 or more institutions of higher education or 1 or more entities described in subparagraph (B).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(4) NATIVE AMERICAN; NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.—The terms “Native American” and “Native American language” have the meanings given those terms in section 103 of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2902).